

last 3 years, 8 times the rate of inflation. Our appropriation bill this year gives them a 25.6 percent increase to \$2.2 billion for the fiscal year starting October 1. Yet in spite of all this money, the INS is shirking its duty and it refusing to enforce the law and do the job it is supposed to be doing.

Just 2 days ago a state trooper in Knox County, Tennessee, my home county, stopped a van, a regular-sized small van, containing 25 illegal aliens. The people were piled on top of each other. They were on their way to North Carolina. Our local law enforcement officer called the INS office in Memphis and could not even get an answer, even though this was during regular working hours.

One of our local radio stations has attempted several times to get through, repeatedly, and has been unable to do so.

This was the 6th time in recent months that the INS has either refused to act or even has at times told our local law enforcement officials in Tennessee to let a van of illegal aliens go.

The problem is not money. No other agency in the Federal Government has received such a huge increase in the last 3 or 4 years. The problem is the system, Mr. Speaker. These people are paid the same whether they work hard or whether they work easy. Apparently, we have many in the INS who are wanting to do as little as they possibly can. Because our civil service system protects even lazy and incompetent workers, bad Federal employees can get away with almost anything.

This is one of the reasons why so many people are so fed up with the Federal Government today and why we so desperately need to reform our civil service laws so that some of these Federal employees will have to start working at least half as hard as those in the private sector.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, a member of the Committee on National Security told me this week that our Bosnian adventure will ultimately cost us \$10 billion. We have spent \$4 billion in Haiti and, according to the Washington Post, have had our troops down there picking up garbage and settling domestic disputes. We have turned our men and women in our armed forces into international social workers, and we have spent and are spending billions in Bosnia, Haiti, Rwanda, Somalia, and especially, of course, in the former Soviet Union, where we even spent hundreds of millions constructing homes for returning members of the Soviet military.

This does not even count our regular foreign aid. Any time anyone opposes throwing away all these billions overseas, they are insulted with the false label of isolationist. Yet, anyone who fairly looks at this would have to admit that the United States could carry on many close, active, friendly relationships with all nations without pouring billions and billions down foreign black holes.

Let us be friends with everyone, Mr. Speaker, but you should not have to buy friends, especially with billions that we are taking away from our own children, putting their futures very much in jeopardy. We need to remember, Mr. Speaker, that we are over \$5 trillion in debt and we are spending money that we do not have. We should not send our troops overseas unless there is a serious threat to our own national security or a definite U.S. vital interest involved, and neither of these is present in Bosnia.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to briefly mention or briefly touch on one other incident which received national publicity this week. A 6-year-old boy in Lexington, N.C., was charged with sexual harassment because he gave a 6-year-old girl a peck of a kiss on the cheek after she asked him to do so. This little boy, who knows nothing about sex, was held away from his classmates for the entire day and missed an ice cream party with his fellow students.

This is taking political correctness to a ridiculous extreme. Surely, we can operate our schools with a little common sense. The school system in Lexington justified its actions based on a manual that this little boy could not have understood even if he had been told about it.

Some of these extremists, I say extreme women's libbers, seem to want to turn men and women into enemies in this country, but we need to resist this. We need to stand up to this and say that some of this is wrong and ridiculous, and surely we should not have done this to this little 6-year-old boy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HUTCHINSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

DEDICATION TO HON. RAY THORNTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this time to honor a dear friend and colleague of mine, RAY THORNTON. RAY will be leaving this body soon and before he goes his dedication and fellowship deserves high praise. As chairman of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee on Appropriations, I would like to thank him for his assistance as ranking member.

RAY assumed the ranking member position this year with great enthusiasm and skill. I appreciated his input as well as his willingness to work in a friendly and bipartisan way. Together we accomplished a great deal. To date, the legislative branch is a full 12 percent leaner than it was 2 years ago and serves as the model for rightsizing the rest of Government.

RAY contributed tremendously to this effort. He supported and advanced our efforts to find additional opportunities to save dollars and increase efficiencies here in the legislative branch.

The Legislative Branch spending bill is primarily about people. RAY's administrative background, as a former University of Arkansas president, proved invaluable. As RAY and I worked together to rightsize this institution, time again he brought his management orientation to task.

Unfortunately, we may be losing RAY to another branch of government as he works to assume a judgeship on the Arkansas Supreme Court. His dedication and enormous talents will certainly continue to prove beneficial to the people of Arkansas. While I wish RAY well in his future endeavors, I will miss him as my colleague here in the House and on my subcommittee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVELS OF SPENDING AND REVENUES REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1996 FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996-2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Budget and pursuant to sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an updated report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1996 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2000.

This report is to be used in applying the fiscal year 1996 budget resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 67, for legislation having spending or revenue effects in fiscal years 1996 through 2000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, September 27, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1996 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2000.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature as of September 18, 1996.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 67, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996. These levels are consistent with the recent revisions made pursuant to section 606(e) of Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as amended by the Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104-121) which provides additional new budget authority and outlays to pay for continuing disability reviews. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of